

Today's Weather

There will be a gradual rise in temperature with variable winds at times. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Temperature (Overnight, Daytime). Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير الحزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

To our readers and advertisers

The Jordan Times will be closing from today for three days for 'Eid Al Adha. There will be no publication of Jordan Times on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 10 and 11. The next issue will appear on Monday, Oct. 12. We wish everyone all the peace and blessings of the holiday.

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY OCTOBER 8-9, 1981 - DUL HIJJA 10-11, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence



Minutes before the death... President Anwar Sadat listens to Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala (right) as Vice-President Hosni Mubarak listens, on Tuesday (A.P. wirephoto)

Parliament nominates Mubarak as successor

Cairo moves to replace Sadat

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — Tempering grief with a display of continuity and control, Egyptian authorities moved smoothly forward today to transfer power to Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, the chosen successor of assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Here is an updated list of casualties in the attack on President Anwar Sadat yesterday as reported by the three Cairo daily newspapers today and compiled by the Associated Press, confirmed by authorities where possible.

U.N., Commonwealth, world nations pay tribute to slain Egyptian leader

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — The U.N. General Assembly paid homage to President Anwar Sadat hours after he was assassinated Tuesday, but some of the Egyptian leader's Arab opponents boycotted the eulogies.

Cairo casualties identified

- List of casualties including President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Mohammad Rashwan, Mr. Hassan Allam, and others. Includes sections for Killed (confirmed), Wounded (confirmed), and Other (unconfirmed).

Islamic World celebrates 'Eid

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Jordan and the Islamic World today celebrates 'Eid Al Adha which marks the end of this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mitterrand, Schmidt hold talks

SOUSTONS, France, Oct. 7 (RI) — French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were holding talks tonight expected to focus on the East-West nuclear balance and prospects for closer West European cooperation.

Kissinger assails Libya

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (RI) — Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger today blamed Libya for the death of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and said its neighbours should move to control the "rogue, criminal" government in Tripoli.

Haig: 'No military coup'

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who will attend the funeral, said, however, that the assassination did not seem to have been an attempted coup. He blamed a group of fundamentalist religious

Cairo inherits troublesome Sadat legacy

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (R) — The assassination of President Anwar Sadat seems unlikely in the short term to bring changes in his policy of peace with Israel that made Egypt an outcast in the Arab World.

Palestinians rejoice in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — More than 12 hours after the announcement of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's death, Palestinians and Lebanese leftist militiamen were still firing shots of joy into the air while their women carrying machineguns above their heads danced in the streets.

Arafat: Sadat's death marks PLO's failure

JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (R) — PLO Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat said the assassination of President Sadat marked the beginning of the failure of Egypt's peace treaties with Israel.

Angola reports fighting

LISBON, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — South African forces began a second offensive against Angola's southern Cunene province last week, more than a month after they first struck deep into the Marxist-ruled nation, and have recaptured two towns in heavy fighting with Luanda troops, according to the Angolan defence ministry.

Nimitz anchored off Italy

VENICE, Oct. 7 (Agencies) — A U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman said today the Nimitz, the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, was still anchored off Venice and has not left for a Middle East destination as reported earlier.

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# NATIONAL

## Capturing Jordan's traditions on tape

By Mohammad Ayish  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Researchers and students of Jordanian anthropology will from now on face fewer problems as they do their work about the country, thanks to a library of cassette recordings on Jordanian culture compiled by the Department of Culture and Arts.

The project, which started about 10 years ago, has now come to a close; but the department will keep its files open to receive any recorded material about Jordanian culture, according to Director General of Culture and Arts Mohanna Durra.

"We have noticed that many of the old traditions in Jordan are disappearing and we thought that we ought to record them," Mr. Durra told the Jordan Times. He said his department has been sending research teams equipped with tape recorders to the desert and rural areas of Jordan to record a wide variety of cultural and social activities, ranging from wedding ceremonies to funeral services; as well as recollections of historical events and educational ideas.

"These things never finish, and we'll keep looking for people until our library is complete," Mr. Durra stressed. "We do not have a dead archive."

He also said that the Department of Culture and Arts is planning to introduce video cameras into the field equipment of its research teams, to make the recorded traditions more accessible and thorough for researchers and students.

The library at the department includes over 1,170 cassettes, covering 13 subjects. These were compiled over a period of 10 years. Each cassette at this "library of traditions" is logged on an index card, and each group of cards on the same subject is kept

together in one bundle to make it easier for researchers to find their "target" cassettes, according to Mr. Mahmoud Zayoudi, who was one of the major contributors to the project.

"Before we take off on a recording trip, we define the subject we will concentrate on," Mr. Zayoudi said. He told the Jordan Times that once the team members decide on their target area, they

then choose three or four villages as samples from which to get the material. "When we enter a village in the assigned area, we usually seek out the very elderly residents," he said. "If none are available, we'll talk to their children, who used to hear their deceased parents talk about Jordanian traditions."

### Oral history

The missions Mr. Zayoudi and

his colleagues undertake in search of tradition occasionally entail historical surprises. He explained that while he was gathering information on traditions in the Petra area, he discovered that the ancient city was once a stronghold for robbers and highwaymen. But after the Bdoul bedouin tribe settled in the area in the mid-1850s, peace prevailed there, as the new residents considered themselves

the guardians of Petra. Not only did the Bdoul tribe work to establish peace in the area, however; they also contributed to its prosperity and progress. Mr. Zayoudi quoted elderly residents of the area as saying that the members of the tribe used to transport tourists from the Suez Canal and Aqaba for visits to Petra on their horses.

Another event recorded by Mr. Zayoudi for the department's his-

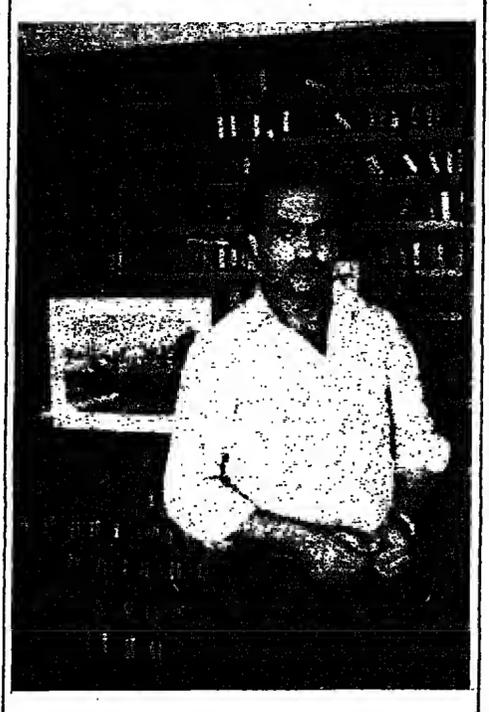
torical library is the Jordanian involvement in Sultan Basha Al-Atrash's 1925-36 revolt against the French in Syria. Mr. Zayoudi talked with elderly Druze in Azraq who told him of the warm welcome and hospitality they had received in Jordan as they sought asylum from the French colonialists in Syria and Lebanon.

Legends told by elderly people in different parts of Jordan have many common features despite some apparent differences, according to another researcher at the Department of Culture and Arts. Mr. Majed Al Majali said that after scores of field trips working with traditions in far-flung parts of the country, he had come to the conclusion that most of the folk tales he recorded had common roots, despite the geographical distance between the people who told them.

And many legends told in Jordan owe their origins to universal myths. Mr. Zayoudi said he had been told of some legends that are similar to "The Merchant of Venice" or "Oedipus". In the Jordanian version of "The Merchant of Venice", he said, storytellers would play up the greediness of the Jews, who exploited "Christian believers".

The cassette recordings at the Department of Culture and Arts' library are transcribed verbatim, since researchers can generally understand a transcript better than tape itself. Mr. Zayoudi, who transcribed most of the tapes, said that sometimes, when part of the recorded material makes no sense, it is merely paraphrased.

Mr. Zayoudi is known for his excellent interaction with bedouins and the rural community, having worked as a desert policeman for 15 years. At present, he is one of Jordan's top playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle.



Mr. Majed Al Majali with the Department of Culture and Arts' library of 1,170 cassette tapes on Jordanian traditions and history (Photo by Mohammad Ayish)

His knowledge of English has helped him to convey an understanding of Jordanian traditions to the West. Mr. Zayoudi cited the example of a Canadian TV programme about Jordanian costumes he helped to produce early this



Without the efforts of the tape recording teams, these bedouins' traditions and recollections would die with them.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3	
3:50	Koran
3:55	Cartoons
4:00	Sinbad
4:05	Cartoons
4:30	Play for Children
5:50	Programme Preview
6:05	Film
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Songs
10:00	Arabic Play
11:00	News in Arabic

## FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3	
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Muppet Show
9:10	Testament of Youth
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week
	"The Legend of Wox Far"

## FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3	
10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
12:30	Forest Ranger
13:45	Barriers
14:15	Soccer
15:03	Play Guitar
16:35	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:20	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Local Variety Programme
22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic

## FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 6	
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mixed Blessings
9:00	Nero Wolfe
10:00	News in English
10:15	Skag

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHZ, AM & 99 MHZ, FM FOR THURSDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Morecambe and wise show
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary

## FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:03	News Headlines
12:05	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	World of Arabian Music
20:00	Special Feature
20:30	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHZ

04:00	Newsdesk
04:30	Classical Record Review
04:45	Financial News
04:55	Reflections
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
05:30	The Waltz
05:45	The World Today
06:00	Newsdesk
06:30	Nature Notebook
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
07:30	Music for Strings
07:45	Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections
08:15	Golden Treasury
08:30	John Peel
09:00	World News; British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:40	Look Ahead
09:45	Rock Salad
10:15	Lord of the Flies
10:30	My Music
11:00	World News; News about Britain
11:15	The Art of Biography
11:30	Assignment
12:00	Radio Newsreel
12:15	Top Twenty
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
13:30	Network U.K.
13:45	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery
15:00	Radio Newsreel
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News; Commentary
16:15	16:15 Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News
17:09	Meridian
17:40	Waveguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio Newsreel

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:	
7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:45	Cairo
8:55	Aqaba
9:20	Damascus
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Muscat, Dubai
9:50	Doha, Bahrain
9:55	Beirut
10:00	Dhahran
10:05	Abu Dhabi
10:10	Beirut (MEA)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)

## SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

04:30	Letter from London
5:30	Operetta
6:30	The Rewards of Music
7:45	Merchant Navy Programme
8:50	Divertimento
9:50	The small, intricate life of Gerald C. Potter
10:30	Business Matters
11:25	Ulster Newsletter
12:15	Jazz for the Asking
16:15	Science in Action
17:00	My Music
17:40	The Week in Wales
18:30	The Rewards of Music
21:00	Network U.K.
21:15	Music Now
21:45	Letter from London
23:15	From the Weeklies
23:30	Thirty Minute Theatre

## VOICE OF AMERICA

03:30	The Breakfast Show
06:30	News, pop music, features, listeners' questions
17:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
17:30	Dateline
18:00	Special English; news, feature "The Making of a Nation"
18:30	Now Music USA
19:00	News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses
19:30	VOA Magazine; American, science, culture, letters
20:00	Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00	VOA World Report
22:00	News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses

## FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:	
7:40	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:10	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:00	Cairo (EA)
11:05	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
11:20	Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	Cairo
11:35	Paris (AF)
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:20	Frankfurt
12:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:40	Paris
12:45	Cairo (EA)
13:00	London (BA)
15:00	Cairo
16:30	Aqaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:00	Baghdad (IA)
19:20	Dhahran
19:00	Kuwait
19:45	Baghdad
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Cairo

## DEPARTURES

11:40	Cairo (EA)
11:45	Rawalpindi (BA)
13:35	Lamaca
15:35	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Amsterdam (KLM)
16:30	Cairo
17:00	Aqaba
17:15	Chicago, N. York, Vienna
17:25	London (BA)
17:30	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
17:55	Cairo
18:30	Rome
19:10	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
23:40	Cairo (EA)
23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo

## DEPARTURES

3:30	Cairo
5:45	Frankfurt (LH)
6:00	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
7:00	Aqaba
7:15	Damascus
8:55	Beirut
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:00	Rome (Alitalia)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:45	Paris (AF)
10:10	Rome
10:30	Lamaca
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Chicago
11:15	Athens, Madrid
11:20	Tripoli, Tunis
11:30	Cairo
11:35	Paris (AF)
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
12:00	London
12:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:20	Frankfurt
12:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:40	Paris
12:45	Cairo (EA)
13:00	London (BA)
15:00	Cairo
16:30	Aqaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:00	Baghdad (IA)
19:20	Dhahran
19:00	Kuwait
19:45	Baghdad
20:00	Cairo
20:15	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Cairo

## EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY

DOCTORS:	
Farhan Oaqish	56660
Res. 30699	
Yousef Al Hourani	25478
Zarqa:	
Khalil Abu Hussein	(-)
Irbid:	
Fakhri Haddad	3409
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	
Al Arabiyah Al Kubra	23141
Central	24217
Khalaf	78653
Al Mamar	51048
Zarqa:	
Falastin	(-)
Irbid:	
Sardoun	2130
TAXIS:	
Venicia	44584
Al Najah	23639
Sports City	63273
Khaldoun	62315
Al Mabid	37312
FOR FRIDAY	
DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Hani Haddadin	77751
Abdul Halim Al Afghani	(-)
Zarqa:	
Fathi Qu'war	82757
Irbid:	
Musa Malkawi	2449
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	

## DEPARTURES

6:00	Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
6:30	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:30	London (BA)
11:00	Vienna, N. York, Houston
11:10	Athens, Copenhagen
11:30	Cairo
12:00	London
12:40	Cairo
13:00	Cairo
16:35	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:45	Tripoli
18:25	Kuwait (KAC)
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Riyadh (SV)
19:20	Bahrain, Doha
19:30	Dhahran
19:45	Jeddah
19:55	Baghdad
20:00	Abu Dhabi
20:30	Cairo
20:30	Dubai, Karachi
23:30	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Baghdad
	Cairo (EA)

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37099
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24649
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Hussain Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at	
the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdib roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/92206
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Firstaid, fire, police	199
Fire headquarters	22090
Cablegram or telegram	18
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Telephone maintenance and repair service	11

## PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Fajr	4:12
Sunrise	5:35
Dhuhr	11:24
Asr	2:44
Maghreb	5:13
Isha	6:56

## MUSEUMS

# Noor patronises 'Eid celebration for the disabled

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 7 — Her Majesty Queen Noor today patronised a party held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honour of handicapped children on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha feast.

The 170 children from nine special centres in Amman and Zarqa had some treats in store. As Queen Noor entered the party hall (especially decorated for the occasion), some of the children could not hold back their excitement as they scrambled to their feet. And when a group of deaf and mute children started to play the national anthem, the applause was resounding and some of the children cried for an "encore."

The children, who comprised different kinds of disability, from physical handicaps to mental retardation, were clearly enjoying their time and the special shows put on by some of the handicapped children themselves.

There were recitals, plays and a dabke — all depicting the Jordanian spirit and a Jordanian's pride in his land and life.

At the end of the party, Queen Noor distributed gifts to each of the children and chatted with them. In a bid to offer more help to the handicapped, the hotel's management donated JD 500 to the various centres of the handicapped. One disabled child, who was all eyes and ears, shouted "Oh, this is real fun, I enjoy parties."

But, more is still needed to be done. As Mr. Ibrahim Qattan, a founder of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped said, "We need more financial aid from the government. What we have are private donations only."

Yet, he added, "these occasions are nice, since the children enjoy themselves and need such treats, once in a while."



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Bakeries open during Adha 'Eid

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply has announced that a number of bakeries will remain open during 'Eid Al Adha holiday. These include Raghadan Bakery (Raghadan Bridge area), Al Sharq Bakery (Salt road), Petra Bakery (Italian Hospital Street), Karnak Bakery (Jabal Hussein), Al Faqeer Bakery (Jabal Hussein), Jabal Amman Bakery (Jabal Amman), French Loaf Bakery (Jabal Amman), Kurd Bakery (Abdali District), and Azzam Bakery (Jabal Luweibdeh).

### People's delegation leaves for Iraq

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (Petra) — A delegation representing the People's Committee for the Support of Iraq today left for a visit to Baghdad expected to last several days. The delegation, consisting of Tareq Masarweh (journalist), Zuhair Ajlouni (businessman), Shaher Al Taleb (lawyer) and Anwar Haddadin (physician), will spend a few days at the front visiting Iraqi units fighting at the eastern flank of the Arab World. The visit is designed to emphasize the cohesion existing between the Iraqi and Jordanian peoples and their unity in the face of challenges that confront the Arab Nation.

### English, Arabic tourist agents' guide

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Tourist and Antiquities is currently conducting a study of Jordanian tourist and travel agents. The ministry will include all information on these agents in separate Arabic and English guides to be distributed abroad for tourist agencies wishing to arrange tours to Jordan.

### 59 new JEA members

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The Executive Board of the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) has accepted 59 new members, including four non-Jordanians. The list included 36 civil engineers, 17 electrical engineers, one architect and one mining engineer. On the other hand, it was revealed that the number of registered, but still unemployed engineers, of different specialisations, amounts to 128.

## Universal Post Day observed

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Jordan tomorrow celebrates Universal Postal Day.

On the occasion, Communications Minister Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben spoke in an

interview with Petra, the Jordan News Agency, on the establishment of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) 107 years ago.

Jordan is an active UPU member which groups 160 states

and is also an active member of the UPU Executive Council, Dr. Zaben said.

He also pointed out that postal services in Jordan have increased in number and improved in quality over the past decade.

The Ministry of Communications announced that a special programme, to be launched by post offices around the country tomorrow, will include the organisation of seminars to outline Jordan's postal services, those of the Berne-based UPU and its various activities.

The UPU, established as a specialised agency of the U.N. in 1948, has essential principles which include, among other things, the unification of postal charges and weights, the guarantee of freedom of transit for postal material, the development of international postal services and technical assistance to union members.

Meanwhile, the ministry announced today that its revenues from post offices around the country in September amounted to JD 86,132.

## Asfour, Swiss aide discuss cooperation

BERNE, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour held talks here today with Swiss Minister of Foreign Trade and Economy Rudolf Jolles on means of promoting Jordanian-Swiss trade relations. He also explained Jordan's economic projects included in the new five-year plan (1981-1985) and discussed the possibility of financing some of them with Swiss capital and providing Swiss technical assistance to help implement these projects.

Mr. Asfour is in Switzerland at the head of a Jordanian delegation to attend a seminar on Jordan organised by the Arab-Swiss Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Both Mr. Asfour and Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'ad Al Nabulsi, who is accompanying him, will deliver lectures at the seminar on Jordan's economic projects.

## West Bank JMA president appeals for better health, medical conditions

AMMAN, Oct. 7 (J.T.) — The president of the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) branch in the occupied West Bank today appealed for a stop to "the continued deterioration of the health and medical situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip."

Dr. Samir Katbeh told the daily newspaper Al Rai that West Bank and Gaza Strip citizens "are suffering from a severe shortage in specialists, nurses, radiology and laboratory technicians and hospital beds."

There is only one radiologist and one anaesthetist in all government hospitals in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which have no laboratory specialists at all, he explained.

He complained that Arab pris-



Over-crowded hospitals and clinics manifest the 'continued deterioration of the health and medical situation' in the occupied territories.

oners "suffer from very bad and miserable health conditions." They receive "primitive medical care and we are unable to provide the necessary services to them," he said.

"Health and medical conditions, just like social, educational, agricultural, municipal and rural services, are continually deteriorating as a result of the flagrant Israeli military occupation policy which aims at linking the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to services in Israel proper," he said.

He explained that there are now 101 Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank which, after 18 years, will house more than one million settlers.

"Therefore, we can see that the enemy aims at freezing and ignoring Arab services in the occupied territories to force the inhabitants to be completely dependent upon the Israeli services," he said.

"We are trying to find solutions; we are studying the situation and are going ahead with the implementation of collective projects to ease the pain of citizens in the occupied lands," he said.

Adding that JMA programmes in the occupied territories include "trying to attract qualified doctors and building medical units." Four such units will be established next year, he added.

"We are also thinking of setting up a health insurance plan, the first stage of which will benefit families of martyrs and prisoners," he said.

The plan would then expand to cover "employees in the private sector and voluntary organisations and the needy in towns and villages," he said, expressing the hope that this project would "become the nucleus of an integrated medical insurance scheme to serve the West Bank and Gaza Strip."



Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

## Cairo moves...

Controversy seemed likely to develop over whether Israel should now think twice before handing back the rest of occupied Sinai to Egypt.

### World market fears allayed

World financial markets seemed to have decided today that no major turmoil in the Middle East was imminent.

The dollar, which rose yesterday because it is generally regarded as less vulnerable to world crises that many other currencies, fell back today. Dealers said the news from Cairo had been outweighed by signs that U.S. interest rates were falling.

Gold, refuge for the anxious during world crisis, also fell from the highs reached after the news that Mr. Sadat was dead.

A spokesman for the Suez Canal authority said traffic in the canal was not affected by the assassination.

Many Western and Third World

countries condemned the killing, but reaction in the Arab World was mainly hostile to Mr. Sadat. Kuwaiti newspaper expressed jubilation, although an official Bahraini statement condemned all forms of violence.

Apart from the Sultanate of Oman, which condemned the killing, other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, including Saudi Arabia, had made no comment 24 hours after the killing.

Tributes were paid throughout non-Arab Asia to Mr. Sadat. A Chinese foreign ministry statement hailed him as a man who had sought peace in the Middle East and opposed hegemonism, China's codeword for Soviet influence.

Reaction was muted from the Soviet Union which saw the friendship of Gamal Abdul Nasser's Egypt turn to enmity under his successor. But the Kremlin's official news agency quoted comments from Mr. Sadat's Arab enemies in its reports on the death.

A foreign ministry statement in Peking hailed Mr. Sadat as a man who had sought peace in the Middle East and opposed hegemonism, China's code-word for Soviet influence.

His assassination yesterday was a tremendous loss for the Egyptian and Arab people, it said.

Flags were lowered in many Asian countries and Bangladesh, a member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, decreed four days of official mourning.

In Japan, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki described Mr. Sadat as a "great champion of peace" and the government said Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will attend the funeral in Cairo on Saturday.

President Sadat had been expected to pay official visits next month to Japan and to China, which regarded him as a bastion against Soviet influence in the Middle East.

Malaysia and Indonesia, also members of the Islamic conference, expressed profound grief. Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos hailed Mr. Sadat as a great leader.

Messages of condolence also came from Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan-yew and South Korean President Chun Doo-hwan.

Condolences continued to pour in from Africa, notably from president Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Hilla Limann of Ghana. Eulogies to the Egyptian leader appeared in official newspapers in Zambia and Ivory Coast.

In New Delhi, President Sanjeeva Reddy said he was "deeply shocked" at the assassination of Mr. Sadat.

In a message to Acting President Abu Taleb, the Indian leader saluted Mr. Sadat as "an outstanding statesman and a great patriot whose sudden demise is a great loss to the Egyptian people."

Mr. Reddy offered "our sincere condolences to you and the government and the people of Egypt" and "our heartfelt sympathies to the grieving families."

The government also ordered the Indian flag flown at half staff today in memory of Mr. Sadat.

Pakistan President Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, whose regime has been critical of the Camp David accords, said he was "deeply shocked and grieved" by the assassination.

He called Mr. Sadat "a remarkable leader devoted his entire life to the service of his countrymen."

In a condolence message, Gen. Zia said Mr. Sadat will be particularly remembered for destroying the "myth of Zionist invincibility" in the 1973 Middle East war.

Greek President Constantine Caramanlis expressed his sorrow and grief at the assassination.

"Regardless of how one could judge his policies, it must be admitted that President Sadat had political courage and love for his country. I hope that his death will not disturb the peace of our friends the Egyptian people, and not worsen the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Caramanlis said.

In a separate statement, the Greek government said it was moved by the loss of "the great Egyptian politician who was a close friend of Greece, and a point of stability in the region."

King Baudouin of Belgium sent a message of sympathy to Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, saying he was "upset by the news of President Sadat's death."

The king sent his "heartfelt sympathy in his own name and on behalf of the Belgian people for the dramatic loss for your country."

Sergei Kraigher, president of Yugoslavia's presidency, sent condolences to Egyptian Acting President Sufi Hassan Abu Taleb in a telegram, which expressed Yugoslavia's conviction that the Egyptian people, adhering to non-aligned principles would find the strength "in these grave moments to continue on the road which meets its essential national interests, peace and security and cooperation."



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Let us know!

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## Tributes...

laying memorial to President Sadat.

Britain's Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said she had been "horrified" at the news of Mr. Sadat's death.

"He was a wonderful leader. He was an inspiration to us all."

She extended her sympathies to Mrs. Sadat, saying: "We will grieve for her as we grieve for Egypt."

### Pope John Paul

In Vatican City, Pope John Paul II, at his first general audience since an attempt on his life May 3, asked for prayers for President Sadat and said he was concerned about the possible consequences of Mr. Sadat's death.

The Pope, wearing white robes,

rode around St. Peter's Square in the same open white jeep he used when he was shot here nearly five months ago. Standing in the jeep, he shook hands and blessed the cheering crowd estimated at 30,000.

"I ask you to pray for this great statesman and for the other victims of the barbarous attack, which includes a bishop of the Coptic-Orthodox church," the Pope said. "Let us pray also for their families, particularly for the wife and children of the president."

### Asia

Peking joined other Asian governments today in mourning the death of President Sadat.

## RED & BLACK

### Limits of government power

By Jawad Ahmad

THERE is an ever-nagging question concerning government administration: how much central power should lie with the central government? There are those who strongly believe in decentralisation. Others take an opposite point of view altogether, believing that the government should look over everything and observe every process that takes place within its structure. Although we pride ourselves of our performance in Jordan, yet, and out of vitality, the limits of authority of our central government always present us with an occasion for hot discussions.

There is for instance the issue of autonomous agencies. Those were a welcome development in the fifties and sixties because they were autonomous by necessity such as the Central Bank, or because a government department could not cope with the specific task which was entrusted to the new agency.

Yet, during the seventies there was a proliferation of such institutions which now puts a major question mark on the need to continue to create more of them. Instead, the need arises for reshaping the organisational set-up within ministries and government departments on a functional basis. What is more needed is an improvement in the financial conditions of employees particularly those who reveal dedication, ability and loyalty.

Another issue pertaining to government power relates to regional development. It has become quite evident that lines of communications between local governments and the central government are not always very strong and transparent. With the tendency towards improving the performance of local governments, there are those who argue that they should enjoy more power to act upon their emerging problems.

This is a sound argument provided that local governments show more maturity in two respects: first, they must reveal their ability to improve their financial positions by collecting their dues, in return for their services; second, they have to improve these services. If these two conditions are fulfilled, then the central government can delegate more authority to them without much remorse.

In Jordan, the fact that we face the issues, particularly those which have a direct bearing on our development effort is a sign of health. Discussing government business in the most direct manner is the right way to improve our performance which is already much better than many may think.



### What will they do?

BEHIND THE facade of official American and Israeli reactions to President Sadat's death lies a profoundly worried Reagan administration and a terrified Begin junta.

The late Sadat's two Camp David partners have already expressed extrovert confidence in the continuation of the Camp David "peace" process with Sadat's eminent successor, Hosni Mubarak.

But the U.S. and Israel no doubt realise that even if he "wanted" to continue on Sadat's footsteps, Mr. Mubarak might not be able to withstand pressures both inside and outside Egypt for a return to the Arab fold, where he can join the more logical and secure path of working for an honourable and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict in which all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will take part.

We know that the United States and Israel are shaken, and indeed worried, by the departure from the political scene of Anwar Sadat. What matters now though is what they will do about it.

If the two 'strategic' allies revert to their old ways and decide to fill the political vacuum by moving their armies and navies closer to Egyptian shores, or decide to conspire, through the Egyptian army or otherwise, to install a puppet regime, then they will have to face an even greater threat to their own interests in the area, and face the possibility of endangering world peace.

But if the U.S. and Israel would ever want to heed the voice of reason, they should do it now, and through the only way possible: by restoring to the Palestinians their usurped rights to live in peace and security and to establish their own, state on their national soil in Palestine.

# Revisiting Zionism (Part II)

By Gershom Schocken

This is the second in a two-part article in which the writer, who is editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, discusses his vision of what is happening to Zionism in Israel today. The first part appeared in yesterday's edition.

Israelis and Zionists must recognise these facts and take them into account when deciding upon their conduct. For all its evident accomplishments during one hundred years of existence, the Zionist movement has not been able to inspire its own members to realise its goal, i.e., to move to Israel. There is, therefore, no reason why it should continue to pretend to carry out functions for which it is not qualified.

Both the Zionist movement as it exists today and all of its diverse institutions are anachronisms, relics from the days before the state was established. There is no reason for the continued existence of the Zionist Federation, or that of the Jewish Agency.

Since the Zionist movement is not able to motivate people to emigrate to Israel, it should cease its ludicrous debates on this issue and its futile activities encouraging immigration, a matter it is not qualified to handle.

#### Self-disparagement

A realistic view of Zionism, one hundred years after its beginnings, requires that the position of the state of Israel be seen in a different light from the one to which we are accustomed. One of the truisms of Marxism is that reality determines consciousness. However, much time occasionally passes before this process takes place. Israel is still inclined to see the state of Israel - or at least its mission - through the eyes of the fathers of Zionism - Herzl, Jabotinsky, Berl Katznelson, and Ben-Gurion. In their consciousness (which lags behind reality), the state is still the tool for realising Zionism, i.e., for the solution of the universal Jewish problem. This deceptive view is the source of an unfounded sense of superiority and of the arrogance with which they regard the world and, in particular, Diaspora Jewry. The success of the efforts to establish and defend the state have nourished this state of mind. However, since it does not correspond to the actual situation of the state, its hold on many important parts of Israeli society has weakened.

This process first became evident among groups of morally sensitive youths immediately after the 1967 war. It was expressed, for example, in the book Talk of Soldiers and in Amos Elon's book The Israelis: Father and Sons. After the disappointments following the 1973 war, the attitude of superiority that had formerly

been adopted by Israelis was reversed. Arrogance was replaced by self-disparagement and morbid prophecies about the future of the state became fashionable. But just as the feeling that Israel depended on "us and only us" was unjustified, so self-disparaging laments of today are also unwarranted.

Only a minority of the world's Jews wish to live in Israel today, and some of the country's citizens are even inclined to leave it, preferring a new Diaspora to life in the independent homeland. These are sobering facts but they are not sufficient to destroy the vision of a Jewish state. Jewish existence is exposed to danger today as it has always been. The state of Israel is one of the most important facts in the lives of contemporary Jews, if not the most important one. The future of Jewry is not assured today just as it was never assured before. However, the concentration of a substantial minority of Jews in an independent state improves the chances for Jewish survival. Israel should not see itself as sustained by "us and no one else," but as one of the vital manifestations of Jewish existence today. Perhaps it is not the sole precondition sufficient to guarantee Jewish survival in the future, but it is probably one of the essential preconditions for that survival. But a state of Israel that sees itself as part of the Jewish people in the world and hopes to obtain their assistance in economic and political (and even cultural) affairs, and wants to attract Diaspora Jews to settle in Israel - such a state must take into account the vital interests of the Jews living in the Diaspora. For example, in its treatment of non-Jewish minorities living under Israeli rule, Israel must avoid acts that might create problems for Jews living as minorities in the Diaspora.

The reasons for leaving Israel are many and diverse. They include economic difficulties, the housing problem, the lasting tensions over politics and security, and the burden of unending military service. Another important reason, in my view, is that Israel has not yet been able to evolve the unique cultural atmosphere and quality of life that would be decisive in keeping people here when thoughts of moving to other countries arise. And particularly for the young people of established families - which, since the start of the new Jewish settlement several decades ago, gave carried much of the responsibility for building the country and state - the increased power of religious circles and institutions over the patterns of Israeli life has been especially discouraging.

#### The Israeli Diaspora

If Israelis were guided in their actions by reality than by an out-moded dogma which has become a nightmare, they would not try to "encourage immigration" of Diaspora Jews by sending faltering emissaries abroad who do not know how and why to convince American and other Jews to settle in Israel, and who occasionally even settle in the countries of their missions.

Another contradiction which afflicts Israelis because they look at themselves through outdated lenses concerns what is known as *yerida*, the emigration of Israeli citizens to other countries. If Israel is supposed to represent the "solution to the Jewish problem" and the liquidation of the Diaspora, then leaving it is tantamount to treason. But if we accept that the state of Israel is only one of the forms - if for us the most pre-

ferable -- of Jewish existence in our time, we must also regard differently those Israeli citizens who prefer to live abroad. That they do so is a social phenomenon that is related to Israeli reality and also springs from the nature of the Jewish people. The Jews have always been a mobile people; a large Jewish Diaspora existed in the ancient world long before the destruction of the Second Temple. One can regret emigration from Israel because it weakens the country, and even more so because it testifies to a weakness in the social structure of Israel. However, this phenomenon cannot be changed by means of ostracism and excommunication. People should be free to choose where they want to live. That there is an Israeli Diaspora in the world today is certainly something no one in Israel expected, but it has taken place.

The Israelis living abroad did not leave because they were excessively happy at home. But many of them, if not most, take pains to maintain their ties with the country they continue to regard as their homeland, even if in Israel they are looked upon with indignation.

The reasons for leaving Israel are many and diverse. They include economic difficulties, the housing problem, the lasting tensions over politics and security, and the burden of unending military service. Another important reason, in my view, is that Israel has not yet been able to evolve the unique cultural atmosphere and quality of life that would be decisive in keeping people here when thoughts of moving to other countries arise. And particularly for the young people of established families - which, since the start of the new Jewish settlement several decades ago, gave carried much of the responsibility for building the country and state - the increased power of religious circles and institutions over the patterns of Israeli life has been especially discouraging.

Since the inception of Israel, religious parties have been essential partners in all government coalitions and naturally they use their power to bring down the government in order to add to their conquests and constantly to increase their achievements, assets, and privileges. A situation has thus arisen which restricts the freedom of the secular majority. Those who suffer the most from this are young people who find it hard to accept restrictions on marriage and other important matters that exist in none of the other free Western countries. Many Israelis the young and the not-so-young --

feel that this is not the same society they were born into and where they grew up. This feeling lowers their resistance to thoughts of emigration.

However, the increased power of the religious parties and institutions has other important repercussions beyond those on emigration from Israel. Numerically, the proportion of the population that is religious has increased during recent decades because of the mass immigration from Moslem countries. The much higher fertility rate among the religious Israelis has the same effect. No change in this trend is currently foreseeable. On the contrary, it is quite possible that the gap between the high birth rate of the religious Jews and that of the non-religious majority, which approaches zero, will continue to grow.

This likely to lead to a change in the composition of Israeli society caused not only by the religious minority's successful exploitation of its political power but by demographic changes as well. Therefore, one must reckon with a grave new possibility. Although both Zionism and the development of Israel and its culture were overwhelmingly, and often almost exclusively, the work of people almost exclusively, the work of people who had abandoned traditional Judaism, and were moulded by Western secular thinking, Israel is liable to develop into a state in which the religious establishment and the religious groups will intervene in every sphere of life.

Even on people who do not belong to the strictly Orthodox part of the population could view such a prospect - if not happily, then at least with a certain equanimity - if they could be confident that the constructive forces responsible for founding Israeli society and for its progress would continue undisturbed under religious hegemony. It is doubtful, however, that such an expectation is justified. It is more reasonable to assume that the fanatic religious elements may well be able to gain political control of the country, but that they will not be capable of maintaining the momentum that has carried Israel forward until now, and that the nation's dynamic and creative forces will weaken.

tried to liberate the country from its foreign rulers and to unify it into a single modern state. The leaders and supporters of this national movement belonged to the progressive, liberal, and secular groups among the Italian nation. The movement was opposed by conservative forces, the strongest of which was the Catholic church, which stood to lose a great deal from Italy's political union. After Italy was unified, it again came under control of the conservative and clerical elements that had originally opposed the *risorgimento*. This situation has to a large extent prevailed -- with a certain intermission during the fascist era -- until today. As experienced an observer as Luigi Barzini believes that the failure of the progressive circles that established the new Italy to provide political and social leadership capable of governing is the cause of the continued weakness of that lovely country's social structure.

Similarly, in Ireland the forces that led the revolt against the English conqueror and fought for an independent republic came, for the most part, from the most educated and progressive parts of Irish society: members of the Protestant minority in Ireland were conspicuous in the group. The Irish nationalist movement was accompanied by a cultural awakening which could be compared to the creation of the new Hebrew culture during the period lasting from Ahad Ha'am and Bialik to Alterman. After the progressive and enlightened forces had won and an independent Ireland was established, the country has been ruled -- through its parliamentary majority -- largely by reactionary and clerical elements. Ireland is now the most backward country in Western Europe; writers of the stature of Yeats and Joyce have had no successors.

Recent Jewish history presents a similar picture. In the sixty crucial years between the pogroms of Alexander the Third (1881) and the annihilation of the Jews of Europe in World War II, a battle took place between the forces of Jewish conservatism and those advocating change and national revival.

Secularism or openness

The great achievement of the conservative Jewish elements was to maintain the unity of the nation behind the walls of rabbinical law (*halacha*) and tradition throughout the ages of exile. However, beginning from the middle of the seventeenth century, it became more and more apparent that this conservative structure could not stand up to the challenges of modern times. If the traditional religious leadership had continued unchallenged, only a constantly

decreasing minority of the Jews in Europe would have remained under its control. This minority would have turned into a secluded sect on the margins of the modern world, and the Jews would really have become a fossil remnant as defined by Arnold Toynbee. Most would have left this oppressive system and disappeared among the gentiles. And this is indeed what happened, and would have happened to a much greater degree had it not been for modern anti-Semitism and the forces of Zionism's national revival movement, which endeavoured to make Jewish life and Jewish identity possible as part of the modern world.

If these forces which built Israel should be defeated and the Orthodox elements advocating seclusion from the modern world put their stamp on the state of Israel, then Israel's survival will be put in doubt -- even if we do not take into account all of the other dangers threatening the country today.

Within Israel's religious camp, there are still groups that advocate relative openness to the spirit of modern times, and claim that it is possible to be an observant Jew and a modern man at the same time. It is indeed likely that this is possible, but only in a society ruled by tenets of a modern secular Western culture. A free secular society can and must show tolerance and grant equal rights to those who hold religious beliefs and observe tradition. A society ruled by the Orthodox camp will not exhibit this type of tolerance and will gradually be controlled by religious extremists. The hostility of the Chief Rabbinate toward the conservative and liberal denominations in Israel shows how a religious establishment operates when in control.

If Israel is ruled by the Council of Sages, the highest authority of the Agudat Israel religious party, the days of Bar Ilan University will be numbered.

Today the MAFDAL, or National Religious Party, faction in the Knesset can occasionally make a show of independence of the rabbis since MAFDAL functions within secular Israel. Should the religious camp acquire control of the political institutions, MAFDAL will not be able to do so since there is an insoluble political contradiction between parliamentary democracy and the rule of the Torah. Even so well-known a member of MAFDAL as Dr. Joseph Burg would not be the foreign minister in a religious state. Instead some extremist such as Rabbi Shenberg or Rabbi Hirsch would take his place. In other words, if this development should occur, no trace will be left of the Israeli society as it stands today.

— From The New York Review

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Ending Sadat's era

AL RA'I: The people who crossed the Suez Canal on Oct. 6, 1973 to liberate the land broke yesterday through the canal of delusion, created by Sadat four years ago, to liberate the Egyptian will.

Anwar Sadat was a negative expression of his time and the current Arab and Egyptian situation. He was able to manipulate the negative aspects of the situation, establish his "peace" with the Zionist entity and his "war" with the Arabs. He gave the Israeli flag the chance to fly in Egypt's sky at a time when Israeli planes were strafing Palestinians, Iraqis and the Lebanese people. But the end of Anwar Sadat is the end of his policy. The man erected this huge structure, which looked real from a distance, on an area of land that is not larger than the area of his feet.

We will not ask ourselves what will happen after Anwar Sadat: for the question sheds suspicion on Egypt's reality, its Arabism and its stature. Egypt will always remain the homeland of Arabism, of challenge and struggle.

AL DUSTOUR: An era with its special characteristics of Egypt's history ended yesterday. It was an era which the Egyptian people had no hand in planning its steps but had an effective influence in putting an end to this era by ending the life of its sole representative.

The characteristics of the turbulent political crisis which led to the death of Sadat were manifested in the isolation to which Sadat led Egypt. He isolated Egypt from the Arabs who were trying to liberate their lands and who were confronting imperialism and Zionism.

This isolation led to the comprehensive chaos which affected Egypt's political, military, economic and cultural steps. Sadat caused and tried to strengthen regionalism and sectarianism at the expense of Arabism in Egypt; but he was not able to give the Egyptian people an alternative to their pan-Arab commitment. Sadat promised the Egyptians to turn Egypt into a heaven after abolishing socialism and expelling the Soviets. But what he did was to throw Egypt into the worst of its economic catastrophes which drove its sons to flee.

The continuation of the Sadat policy by whoever succeeds him under the pretext of being committed to international agreements will only increase the suffering of the Egyptian people. The assassination of Sadat must be understood as a protest against capitulation, unilateral settlements and against abandoning the rights of the Palestinian people and Egypt's Arabism and independence.

التي في تلك

# You don't have to be a pro in their show

*The Chamber Orchestra of Europe has burst into the front rank of professional orchestras, according to many who heard its first two, privately given, concerts. The average age of its musicians is a mere 22, and none of them was previously a full-time professional.*

By Ian Davidson

Just a year ago, a group of young musicians decided to form themselves into a new chamber orchestra. Two things made this an unusual enterprise. First none of them was a full-time professional performer, all of them were very young, and they came from six different European countries. Some of those who have heard them play believe they could leap straight into the front rank of international chamber orchestras, in the same league as the English Chamber Orchestra or the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields or, in America, Los Angeles and St. Paul's Minnesota. They call themselves the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

The idea for the orchestra had its origin in the 130-strong European Community Youth Orchestra, an annual summer festival assembled on the basis of national competitions and auditions in each of the 10 member states. But the idea would probably have gone nowhere had it not been for three men: Claudio

Abbado, James Judd, and Peter Readman. Claudio Abbado, besides being an international celebrity conductor, is also music director of the European Community Youth Orchestra. He is now artistic adviser to the Chamber Orchestra of Europe. James Judd is a young conductor who is Abbado's assistant at the EGYO and chief talent spotter at the national auditions. He is now music director of the Chamber Orchestra of Europe. Peter Readman is a young businessman-consultant in the city who has made it his task to turn artistic potential into commercial reality.

It is a daunting undertaking, because virtually no full-time professional orchestra in Europe can survive without government subsidies or commercial sponsorship, and the middle of a recession hardly looks the best time to be asking for either type of subvention.

Readman, however, is one of those cheerful people who exude energy and enthusiasm, and he is firmly convinced that the spon-

sorship market has not previously been properly tapped.

The undertaking is doubly daunting because speed is of the essence. These 42 young musicians, whose ages range from 18 to 24 average about 22, are at the start of their careers and need to make a living.

Some are still studying part-time, but a number could move from free-lancing to permanent jobs with major orchestras. Nigel Balck, for example was offered a job in 1979 as principal horn at La Scala, Milan, and now free-lances regularly with the LSO and RPO. Pepe di Meglio, a year younger, plays first trumpet in Symphony Orchestra of Italy's RAI radio and TV network.

The problem is circular. If they want to secure commercial sponsorship, they need to be able to show not merely that they are very good but that they can stay together on a permanent basis.

If they want to show that they are as good as the best, then they need to work with the most famous conductors and soloists. But the most famous conductors and soloists are booked up months or even years ahead, and some of them may have long-term links with other chamber orchestras like the ECO or the Academy.

They need sponsorship to keep them afloat, and they need to attract the attention of concert promoters, record companies, festival organisers and top musicians.

It sounds like a tall order, but they are doing quite well so far. In May, Peter Readman staged a private demonstration concert at the Merchant Taylors hall in London, at which some 300 guests heard Stephen Bishop-Kovacevic play Mozart's Piano Concerto in C minor K 491, followed by Mozart's Symphony 29 in A.

As for the performance, it was not just that no one could have guessed that this orchestra did not exist a few months before. Rather, it would have been difficult for anyone listening with his eyes shut

to assert positively that this was not the English Chamber Orchestra.

One recording producer is said to have placed the orchestra's woodwind section above that of the Berlin Philharmonic. Nor is it surprising that Martin Campbell-White, of the Harold Holt concert agency, thinks so highly of their potential that he has joined the orchestra's management board. Considering that this is a chamber orchestra from the member states of the European Community, the nationality breakdown looks suspiciously unfair, as if the U.K. were getting its own back for its inconvertible contribution to the EEC budget. The British contingent is by far the largest, followed by the Dutch and the Germans, with rather small contributions from Italy, France and Denmark, and none from Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland or Greece.

Since the orchestra is self-selected, not on the results of national competition and auditions, but on the basis of peer-group acceptability, there can be no political bias. But since the same kind of national mal-distribution appears in the European Community Youth Orchestra, there may be a common explanation.

Part of the explanation, according to James Judd, who has had plenty of experience in travelling round the national auditions, is that the breath and volume of the training of musical talent is much greater in Britain than in most other European countries, especially at the level required for orchestral players.

Some of the continental countries have a thin layer of absolutely outstanding performers, trained and no doubt destined to become soloists one day, but below that thin layer rather little.

Not doubt this has something to do with the differences in the length of musical training, and also something to do with

employment prospects when training is over. A Briton gets three years at a music school, and only a fourth if he is lucky enough to get an additional grant. But on the Continent, musical training tends to last for four or five years. This must be daunting, in the face of the uncertainties of a musical career.

This may explain why Britain does not produce large quantities of internationally-famous soloists and also why London has five major symphony orchestras. Some people say this is too many, in terms of the highest standards of performance, but they certainly provide employment for British musicians.

However, the plethora of London orchestras means that they all have to play more and rehearse less than their Continental counterparts. One result of this is that the British members of the EGYO (and presumably also those of the COE) tend to be better at sight-reading than their European colleagues, because they have to be.

But in the case of the EGYO, and perhaps it has rubbed off on the Chamber Orchestra of Europe, there has been one political factor at work. In France, quite apart from the virioli of national musical politics, which sees the Paris Conservatoire at war with the rest of the country, there is deep hostility to any European Community initiative which comes from Britain, whether it be the EGYO or the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

Partly as a result of the May concert, the orchestra has aroused plenty of interest in the music world. It has been invited to play at next year's City of London Festival and Abbado will take it on a mini-tour in October 1982, starting in London and ending in Italy, under the Baton of Maurizio Pollini, the pianist.

The target is to get three or four months' work in the coming 1981-82 season with the hope of full-time work in the following

year. But the immediate need is to raise seed money on a charitable or sponsorship basis. The May concert brought in a certain amount of cash, mainly from charities, as well as some half-promises.

To persuade the doubters that

the orchestra really does exist — and to bring in a lot more money in commercial sponsorship — a second demonstration concert was held in London, at which the programme was Prokofiev's classical symphony, Mozart's Jupiter, and Beethoven's second piano concerto, with John Lill at the

piano. Like Abbado and Bishop-Kovacevic in May, John Lill gave his services free.

It was quite a send-off for the 42 young players who make up Europe's first and only international chamber orchestra.

*Financial Times Feature*

## Arabia

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الجزيرة

# Dollar tumbles on money markets Iraq cuts oil price by \$2

LONDON, Oct. 7 (R)—The dollar fell sharply on world money markets today as signs of lower U.S. interest rates outweighed worries about the Middle East after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Dealers reported the U.S. currency under selling pressure in most centres, losing the gains it made yesterday when funds flooded into dollars and out of currencies judged more vulnerable immediately after President Sadat's death.

In London the dollar traded down to below 2.22 marks after opening in Frankfurt at 2.2355, around four pfenning down on yesterday's Frankfurt close. Yesterday the dollar rose as high as 2.28 marks in New York when reports of Mr. Sadat's death first circulated, although it later slipped back there to 2.2490.

Against other currencies, the dollar traded here today at 1.8400 Swiss francs from last night's closing New York level of 1.9040, and at 1.8625 to the pound sterling from 1.8485 at its New York close. It eased to 228.65 yen from New York's 230.30.

Gold, too, also fell from the highs reached after Mr. Sadat's death. The London morning fixing price was \$445 an ounce from a high of \$458 yesterday afternoon. Profit-taking was also a factor in similar Zurich gold trading.

Although financial markets today remained nervous, analysts tended to share the view of U.S. bank economists that the Sadat assassination will not stop the decline of the dollar if it becomes clear that Egypt will have a stable leadership which continues to pursue peace with Israel.

The dollar has benefited this year from record high U.S. interest rates but also has been boosted by political factors related to Poland, the election of a Socialist government in France and tensions in the Middle East.

It is now weakening partly because U.S. prime interest rates are down to 19 per cent, U.S. short-term market interest rates have dropped even further, and rates on dollars deposited in Europe are also on a downward trend.

Other factors are a worsening outlook for the U.S. current account balance of payments and worries about the Reagan economic programme. U.S. economists generally are forecasting lower interest rates and a less favourable current account outlook, but they expect the dollar's decline not to be as steep as in 1978.

They also caution that the outlook for lower U.S. interest rates is by no means certain as Wall Street awaits further signs that the Federal Reserve Board will loosen the monetary restraint that has kept interest rates high. The White

House, worried about the economy's slowdown, has been putting pressure on the central bank.

U.S. economists say the current account deficit probably will widen because American exports have been made more costly by the dollar's rise earlier this year. The U.S. markets also are still concerned by the prospect of large federal budget deficits as a spur to future inflation.

European dealers said it might still be some time before new patterns in foreign exchange become clear. The assassination came as markets were still adjusting to the weekend realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS) which saw the mark and Dutch guilder upvalued 5.5 per cent and the French franc and Italian lira devalued three per cent.

Stock markets moved upwards today after reacting nervously yesterday to the news from Cairo.

LONDON, Oct. 7 (R)—An oil price cut by Iraq in response to the present world glut brings OPEC closer to a deal on a unified pricing structure which would enable it to close ranks against a buyer revolt, oil company executives said today.

Buyers reported that Iraq had notified them it would charge \$34.93 a barrel, a two-dollar cut. As Iraq included in its price a pipeline fee of 75 U.S. cents it appeared that it had opted for a base price around \$34.

Others to have shaved prices include Nigeria, Kuwait and Ecuador. Meanwhile members of OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) are trying in telephone consultations to set up an agreement to reunify all OPEC quotes around a \$34 base.

That would give all 13 members a more-or-less equal chance fighting for sales in the present surplus-ridden market and generally strengthen the exporter group. Prices now range from \$32 asked by moderate Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, to \$40

quoted by price "hawks" Algeria and Libya.

An OPEC meeting in August, however, failed to settle on a \$34 compromise.

The "hawks," joined by Venezuela and Iraq, declined to cut quotes to that level in return for a two-dollar price rise by Saudi Arabia. The Saudis refuse to offer to go up by more than two dollars. "Iraq now seems to have

dropped out of the line. No one can be sure but things seem to be moving toward a \$34 agreement, one oil company buyer said here, adding that Venezuela's attitude was now crucial.

Oil sources in the Gulf said that Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah of Kuwait, who has led mediatory efforts, met the Algerian Oil Minister, Belkacem Nabi, in Algiers last week.

## Japan approves air fare rises

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.)—The ministry of transport today authorised air fare increases ranging from 2 to 6 per cent for international flights of 35 airlines, including Japan Airlines (JAL), effective Oct. 15, ministry officials said.

The ministry also approved the expansion of the discount system for international flights, including the creation of a 50 per cent discount for a married person's spouse. The spouse discount began today on all routes except the European route, the officials said.

The fare increase margin is two per cent for the trans-Pacific and European services, five per cent for the southeast Asian service and six per cent for Australian service. This is the first hike for trans-Pacific, European and southeast Asian flights since December 1980 and for Australian service since September 1979, the officials added.

The hike will boost the economy-class airfare from Tokyo to Los Angeles and San Francisco from 190,200 yen (about \$827) to 193,000 yen (\$839) one way.

Thirty-five airlines, all members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), filed applications with the transport ministry in September last year for permission to raise air fares because of rising fuel oil costs.

The latest hike is expected to bring the total increase in international air fares due to rising oil prices since May to 30.6 per cent for trans-Pacific flights, 28.7 per cent for European flights and 33.7 per cent for southeast Asian flights.

## Congressman asks Treasury to block bid by Kuwait to buy U.S. company

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (A.P.)—The U.S. treasury department and the securities and exchange commission (SEC) were urged yesterday to step in and block the \$2.5 billion sale of an American oil-drilling company to the Kuwaiti government.

Representative Benjamin Rosenthal, Democrat-New York, said that the sale could have "potentially grave consequences to U.S. interests," sent telegrams to both Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and SEC chairman asking them to investigate the matter.

The purchase by Kuwait of the Santa Fe International Corp. of Alhambra, California, would be the largest Arab investment in the United States in a publicly traded company. Mr. Rosenthal asked Mr. Regan

to halt the purchase "pending an investigation into the impact of this merger on U.S. national interests."

Santa Fe is an international contractor supplying oil companies with drilling crews and equipment. In addition, it owns exploration rights to property in the United States and Britain's North Sea.

In Alhambra, Santa Fe spokesman Bill Walker said, "We do not feel that such an investigation will have any effect on the closing of this transaction."

In his telegram, Mr. Rosenthal said allowing a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to control production and oil explorations outside its own country would enormously expand "the oil cartel's power."

Treasury department officials said that the agency's committee

on foreign investment in the United States had already begun an investigation into the proposed sale and that a report was expected before the sale is put to a vote of Santa Fe stockholders on Dec. 1.

Discussing that Dec. 1 meeting, Santa Fe's Walker said "the deal could close very shortly thereafter if there are no problems."

In his telegram to the SEC, Mr. Rosenthal said he had reports that some U.S. companies which deal in stock options stand to lose millions of dollars as a result of possible "insider information" on the sale.

He said that several large purchases of the options, which are commitments to buy stock at a guaranteed price in the future, were placed recently from "the Kuwait office of a leading U.S. brokerage firm and from a Swiss

broker whose unnamed clients stand to make millions of dollars on each transaction."

Mr. Rosenthal asked SEC to halt all trading of Santa Fe stock and stock options and to conduct an investigation to see if any U.S. securities laws had been violated.

SEC spokesman Chiles Larson said that SEC would have no immediate comment on Rosenthal's request.

Under the purchase agreement, announced Monday, the 48.5 million outstanding shares of common stock of Santa Fe would be purchased at \$51 a share by Kuwait Petroleum Company which is owned by Kuwait government.

Santa Fe's directors, who include former U.S. President Gerald Ford, have voted unanimously in favour of the deal.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 7 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8685/8700	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.985/88	Canadian dollar
	2.2140/60	West German marks
	2.4550/4600	Dutch guilders
	1.8750/80	Swiss francs
	37.15/20	Belgian francs
	5.5550/5650	French francs
	1181.25/1182.25	Italian lire
	228.20/40	Japanese yen
	5.4800/50	Swedish crowns
	5.8100/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.1350/1.400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	444.50/445.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 7 (R)—The market closed firm in moderate activity and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 12.8 at 487.8.

Government bonds rose more than one point reflecting a growing conviction that U.K. interest rates have peaked and U.S. interest rates are set to move lower. Equities advanced in sympathy but on an irregular trend with some issues closing below the day's best levels. Institutional interest was small, dealers said.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price and North American issues were mixed in quiet trading.

Oils were the active sector where Ultramar rose 17p and Lismo added 30p. B.P. and Burmah gained 4p and 5p respectively while Shell ended 2p easier at 354p.

Unilever closed 18p higher at 576p while ICI and Racal were both 12p up. Net rises of 7p to 10p were noted in GEC, Glaxo, Bowater, Plessey, Thorn EMI and Beecham. Banks gained narrowly and in firmer insurances, Legal and General ended 4p at 228 after it announced ending of general underwriting business in Australia.

ICL rose 3p to 39 after announcing a mainframe computer agreement with Fujitsu of Japan.

**JORDAN T.V.**  
Programme Dep.  
CHANNEL 6  
Thursday Oct. 8

**8:30 THE MUPPET SHOW:**  
New Episode with Joan Baez.

**9:10 TESTAMENT OF YOUTH:**  
The first episode presents Vera Britain's style of life. It also presents her radical ways of thinking concerning women, religion and life in the pre-WWI period.

**10:15 MOVIE OF THE WEEK:**  
The movie tells the story of American Indian woman, named (Wox Far) and the ordeal of American Indian tribes in Montana by the white settlers.

Friday Oct. 9

**MIXED BLESSINGS:**  
The celebration of the silver wedding anniversary of Thomas' parents succeed? We'll see the results in this new episode of the lovely programme.

**9:10 NERO WOLFE:**  
A new adventure with Nero Wolfe, the eccentric detective and his assistant.

**10:15 SKAG:**  
This episode tells the problem which faces Skag's daughter, Barbara, and then faces the whole family.

Saturday Oct. 10:

**8:30** The second episode of the comedy programme "Yes Minister!" entitled

**THE OFFICIAL VISIT.**  
The minister devises a way of turning an official visit by the president of Buranda, formerly British Equatorial Africa, to party political advantage. However, as the proverb says "there is always something new out of Africa..." And this time it precipitates a crisis neither had foreseen.

**9:10 SATURDAY VARIETY SHOW:**  
Eurovision song contest of 1981

**10:15 FEATURE FILM:**  
**LADY FROM SHANGHAI** a B/W.  
A film starring Orson Welles and Rita Hayworth. A wife of a crippled person tries to seduce strangers to kill her husband. Is she going to succeed?

Sunday Oct. 11

**8:30 FOCUS: (LOCAL PROGRAMME)**  
The guest is Mr. Lutfi Al Sayegh.

**9:10 THE FLAME TREES OF THIKA!**  
The first episode, entitled "The promised land", tells the story of little Elsapeth and her mother joining the father in Africa. How will they cope with the new life then?

**10:15 THE LOVE BOAT**

# Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or check accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

Advertising Department  
The Jordan Times,  
P.O. Box 6710,  
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)


Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on \_\_\_\_\_ day (s). Enclosed is payment of \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

TODAY TODAY

On the occasion of the 'Eid Al Adha Holiday

**THE RAINBOW CINEMA**  
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**HOPSCOTCH**

They're dangerous apart and lethal together.  
**WALTER MATTHAU GLENDA JACKSON**  
in a RONALD NEAME film



**HOPSCOTCH**  
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WORLD

Sadat's death leaves Israelis bewildered

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The news of Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's death, filtering over transistor radios and in sudden T.V. news flashes, left Israelis dizzy and worried yesterday.

"We're very confused. It's very tense here, people have been standing around outside since the afternoon wondering what's going to happen to us," said Soti Gal, a settler in a Sinai desert settlement Israel must evacuate by next the terms of its peace treaty with Egypt.

"I was for the withdrawal. But now it would be worth stopping until things become clearer," said Meir Avigal, a 34-year-old Tel Aviv taxi driver. Mr. Sadat's assassination had many Israelis wondering whether they made peace with Egypt or with Mr. Sadat — with a country or a man.

"The future depends on the person who comes after him, on whether he'll follow Sadat's policies or not," said Rima Lauer, a Tel Aviv housewife. In New York, while extolling Mr. Sadat as "a man of peace, courage and vision," Jewish leaders also emphasized that the assassination underscores the volatility of Arab nations. "To meo and women the world over, Sadat embodied the spirit of reconciliation and rapprochement among the nations of the Middle East," Howard Squadroo of president of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations said yesterday.

Mayor Edward Koch, who welcomed Mr. Sadat to New York two months ago, described the slain president as "a prince of peace... a world martyr" whose death was "a tragedy for the world." Gov. Hugh Carey, who ordered state flags flown at half staff, said "President Sadat was a man of unusual vision and strength, and he will be missed by all who pray, strive and work for peace."

How it happened: eyewitness report on shooting

By Steven K. Hindy

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The assassination of President Anwar Sadat unfolded like a nightmare before thousands of spectators enjoying the military parade, that marks Mr. Sadat's 1973 victory over Israel. At the centre of a reviewing stand in front of a concrete stadium Mr. Sadat joked with his military commanders as thousands of Egypt's finest soldiers marched and high-stepped by in the autumn sun.

Top U.S. delegation for Sadat funeral

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (R) — President Reagan will not attend the funeral of President Anwar Sadat because of security considerations but will send a high-level delegation headed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the White House announced today. Three former U.S. presidents have been invited to join the delegation and a White House spokesman said two had already accepted — Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter. The Third, Gerald Ford, had not yet replied to the invitation.

He refused to discuss the security reasons further, but administration sources said yesterday security would be a major consideration because Mr. Sadat was killed in his own capital by members of the armed forces. In addition to the three former presidents, the White House said, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick would be in the delegation to the funeral. Also going will be Senate Republican majority leader Howard Baker, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy, House of Representatives Republican minority leader Robert Michel, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill, and Senate Democratic minority leader Robert Byrd.

Top U.S. delegation for Sadat funeral

Mr. Gergen said Vice-President George Bush would also not attend the funeral for the same security reasons. Mr. Carter had a close personal relationship with President Sadat stemming from the Camp David talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Asked why Mr. Reagan would not attend the funeral, the spokesman said: "A major consideration was that the security agencies of this government unanimously recommended that he remain here." Mr. Gergen said Vice-President George Bush would also not attend the funeral for the same security reasons.

Cairo strangely silent, shock follows disbelief

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Egypt was in a state of shock today — hours after the announcement of the violent death of President Anwar Sadat. The streets of Cairo were strangely silent. Armoured cars and police vehicles were positioned at major intersections. Mr. Sadat's assassination is the first such death in contemporary history. His assassins, six young soldiers, allegedly belong to a Muslim fundamentalist organization. "I cannot believe this has happened in Egypt," said Amira Sa'ad, a housewife living in an apartment block just opposite the presidential residence.

Down in the streets of Cairo, teenagers, in groups of twos and threes walked solemnly, some holding small transistor radios to their ears. Others grouped in front of shops where a television screen or radio could provide more details on who shot the president yesterday and why. Young and old shook heads haphazardly, sometimes muttering "God have mercy on us." The mood was in complete contrast of the hysteria that swept Cairo when Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gen. Gamal Abdul Nasser died of a heart attack in Sept. 1970. At the time, thousands of weeping women, sobbing youths and middle aged men launched like one huge wave heading directly for the presidential residence to express their grief and sorrow. "I am scared, really scared," said Hazem Abdul Monem, a bank clerk in his 40s, who was at his barber when the news broke out on the radio. "We have never seen anything like this, I want to cry and I can't."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

North Korea rejects southern proposal

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — The North Korean Workers' (Communist) Party newspaper Rodong Simun rejected yesterday a South Korean proposal last week for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "mutual visits" between the divided halves, the official North Korean central news agency reported today. The news agency quoted an editorial of the newspaper as saying that the proposal was a "criminal slogan... to fix the division of the country." North Korea "will have dialogue and negotiation with anyone... but will not sit face to face with a 'murderers' group," it added. North Korean news media began calling the Seoul regime a "murderers' group" following the bloody uprising in Kwangju in May last year in which an official death toll of 189 was reported.

Zenko Suzuki: North-South mediator?

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has said he is ready to meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the capacity of a mediator between advanced and developing countries at the North-South summit conference, scheduled in Cancun, Mexico, for Oct. 22-23. The 70-year-old Japanese leader indicated at a press conference that his third meeting this year with the U.S. president was a possibility, but added, "I will decide on whether to meet with President Reagan after he gives a speech at the conference." Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary, reiterated on the same day that there are no plans at present to seek a separate meeting with Mr. Reagan. Japanese major dailies have reported Prime Minister Suzuki plans to coofer at the summit with Mr. Reagan, Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, President Lopez Portillo of host country Mexico, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of chairman country Austria, China's Premier Zhao Ziyang and Saudi Arabia's Prince Fahd.

Three Soviet Lithuanians imprisoned

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (R) — Three Lithuanians have been jailed for terms ranging from 12 to 15 years for collaborating with the Nazis during World War II, TASS news agency reported today. The report gave no details of their crimes, saying only that they had been "butcher-henchmen" of the German forces which occupied Lithuania after the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. The Soviet authorities still ruthlessly track down war criminals, often aided by the continuing analysis and correlation of captured wartime documents. The TASS report said the trial of the three Lithuanians, named as Genrikas Saleionis, Leonias Stonkys and Yusas Steibis, had taken place in Vilnius recently but gave no date.

Thief takes \$21.4 million securities

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — A thief has taken \$21.4 million in negotiable securities from the back of a messenger's motorcycle, police reported. A police spokesman said the messenger stopped at a dry cleaning shop on his way to the bank, and left the locker on the back of his motorcycle open. When he returned, the eight securities were missing. The police spokesman said the securities could fetch a high price on the black market "if someone is foolish enough to exchange them." The numbers of the securities were published immediately to try to stop their sale.

Nickname for Babrak Karmal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (A.P.) — Some Afghans have adopted a derisive new name for pro-Soviet President Babrak Karmal — that of a puppet ruler installed in their country by British troops in the 19th century, a Western diplomatic source reports. Certain Afghan army officers and soldiers reportedly refer to Mr. Karmal as "Shah Shuja," said a report cabled from Kabul to the West and disclosed to reporters here yesterday by a diplomat who declined to be identified by name or nationality. Shah Shuja, king of Afghanistan, was restored to power in Kabul in 1839 by the British Army of the Indus River.

Thatcher to meet Zia, visit Khyber Pass

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 7 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrives here tomorrow to make the first on-the-spot assessment by a major Western leader of problems caused by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mrs. Thatcher's determination to place Britain firmly in the front line of opposition to the Soviet-backed Afghan government of Babrak Karmal has delighted Pakistani officials. "We are grateful for Britain's forthright condemnation of the Soviet intervention and the efforts it has made to keep the issue alive," one senior Pakistani official said.

Commonwealth meet ends, urges Namibian solution

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7 (R) — Commonwealth leaders urged President Reagan today to agree to urgent global talks on how to overcome growing poverty and backwardness in the Third World. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said the call by a 41-nation Commonwealth summit was a "clear signal" to the United States and other Western nations two weeks before the reopening of a long-deadlocked North-South dialogue. The Commonwealth's pledge to sweep away obstacles holding up global negotiations between the industrialised North and the poor South went further than any Reagan administration commitment so far.

Commonwealth meet ends, urges Namibian solution

The eight-day meeting of nations formerly ruled by Britain and now loosely linked in the Commonwealth ended with a sharp attack on South Africa's racial policies and a call on the world community to eradicate apartheid. The Melbourne summit brought together 30 presidents and prime ministers, and senior officials from 11 other nations representing a total population of one billion. They labelled apartheid a crime against humanity and said South African policies and armed raids against neighbouring black countries "out only threatened the stability of the region but also gravely endangered international peace and security." The communique pressed for a tougher arms embargo policy against the Pretoria government and said all governments should cease collaboration with South Africa which undermined United Nations arms sanctions.

THE Weekend Crossword

Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword Edited by Herb Etkisson

GEOMETRY By Margaret V. Judah. A crossword puzzle grid with clues for words related to geometry. Clues include: ACROSS 1. A line that divides a circle into two equal parts, 2. A line that divides a circle into two equal parts, 3. A line that divides a circle into two equal parts, etc.

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for words. Clues include: 1. Ramb's little brother begged bags of green beans from soft-hearted motorists, 2. The typewriter man is making my poor, sick machine write right, 3. Scraw boss and his work gang build a bulky thatched roof for country chateau, etc.

CRYPTOGRAMS. A section containing several cryptograms for solving. Clues include: 1. UNICEF FILLOFEON QUD XD GUDPROUD UDN, 2. RNLXGQDF, GIE ZQNF GUCZON, etc.